

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. H. CORDING & CO.,
ASSAYERS

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER
AND
ORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

No. 16, Yates street, Victoria, V. I. :
REFERENCES :
J. G. SHEPPERTON, Esq., Manager of the Bank of
British North America.

J. D. WALKER, Manager of the Chartered
Bank of British Columbia

July 15th

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

TRADES' LICENSES AMENDMENT
ACT, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that Returns under the Trades' Licenses
Amendment Act, 1862, will be made to the
office of the Assessor, Police Buildings, on or before
the sixteenth day of July instant.

CHAS. G. WYLLEY,
Assessor of Vancouver Island.

Assessor's Office, 8th July, 1863.

July 15th

PROCLAMATION.

Vancouver Island.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

8th August, 1863.

THE GOVERNOR WITH THE AP-

VICE OF THE COUNCIL directs it to be notified:

That, to any person or persons who shall first dis-
cover a profitable Gold Field within the Colony of
Vancouver Island, and make known and describe to the
Colonial Government the site and limits of the
tract of land comprised in his or their discovery, there
shall be paid the sum of One Thousand Pounds
Sterling (1,000), provided the monies received
therefrom be used for working the said tract of land
and the expenses of the discovery, and that the same
shall have been proved to the satisfaction of the
local Government, that there has been no tax
raised and/or produced from the said tract or field,
within six Months of the issue of the said license, or
less, an amount of Gold equal in value to not less
than Ten Thousand Pounds (\$10,000).

By His Excellency's Command.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

July 15th

BATH HOUSE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF BATHS.

This establishment is admirably fitted up to accom-
modate the Public with Baths

Three Bath Tickets, - - - - - \$1

Four Bath Tickets, - - - - - \$1,

when Gentlemen find their own Towels.

By His Excellency's Command.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

July 15th

BATHS ALWAYS READY.

California and Oregon

4TH JULY

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Carrying H. M. Mails.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS WILL

leave San Francisco during May and June:

SIERRA NEVADA, via Portland... May

JOHN B. JOSEPHAN... Direct... May

JOHN B. JOSEPHAN... via San Fran... May

JOHN B. JOSEPHAN... via San Fran... June

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Saturday Morning, July 10, 1863.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

JOB PRINTING.

Book and Print Job of every description neatly executed. Terms cash on delivery of the work.

THE OBSTRUCTIVE ORGAN.

A hiring press, say Do Sane and Sust Mill, is the most dangerous enemy of freedom. No greater truth was ever uttered.

None deserves more to be engraven indelibly on the memory of the people. We have only to behold the press of the greatest states of continental Europe, to verify the truth set forth by those eminent writers whom we have cited. The press is used by the tyrant as an engine of tyranny—to keep down the holiest aspirations of the people. Instead of being the means in the hands of the people to protect themselves against unlimited power—instead of being used as an engine to insure the perpetuity of the holiest privileges of the people, it has become in the hands of irresponsible parties an engine to fully belie the loftiest aspirations of the human heart. We thus remark because we observe that the Express fast bids fair to cast away its independence of thought and freedom of action to become like some of its short-lived predecessors, the tool of an irresponsible clique. Legitimate differences of opinion when honestly entertained wade in the press as in the individual man. But how low is a press sunk in the estimation of truthfulness, honorable men when, to serve the unholy purposes of its paymasters, it stoops to what it knows to be false—what it knows to be untrue! The Express charges the COLONIST with making a "sneering allusion to the name of Work?" This we pronounce utterly and wholly false. Our remarks boldly put the question which is common in the mouths of the people—"Are we to be ruled and governed eternally by the Douglas Work Compact?" There is no snare in this—it is a bold manly utterance. The dead we know to be noble hearted. But it is not the dead that troubled the inspirers of the Express. It is the living who are troubled—who feel that the tide of immigration from Great Britain and her colonies which flowed hither last year is not disposed to submit longer to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for a Family Compact who aim to monopolize and control and enjoy every office of honor, emolument, and trust in the colony. It is the snarks of the independent electors that the inspirers of the Express feel; and if they sneer at the Express itself for printing its untruthful utterance we shall not wonder. Our space forbids us to pursue the Express through all its flimsy efforts to deceive the public in order to elevate Mr. Young to another irresponsible office. Our object shall be attained if we use a free and independent press to expose the Machiavellianism of an incipient hiring. We have, however, one or two observations more to make. The Express asks smugly with reference to editors—"Would the Colonist have that useful body of men (editors) ostracized from posts of honor and emolument in the government?" Our answer is: "Most decidedly we would, if the editors were such hirelings as to barter principle for a consideration—if editors of a hiring press." But who really does sue? Who suers at the laborer and mechanic but the organ of Mr. Young? Let the laborer and mechanic mark this. We stated yesterday that the laborer and mechanic had a right to aspire to the highest position in the colony. But Mr. Young's organ suers at them, because the object is to keep the offices to devide up among the Compact.

SALARIED OFFICERS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

We are told by the blind or interested admirers of Mr. Young, that it is a British principle to have salaried officers as heads of departments in the Assembly; and as a matter of course Mr. Young should be elected to the Lower House. This is true only so far as the working of British institutions in Great Britain, in Canada, and in Australia and other large colonies, is concerned. In the Mother Country and her dependencies, where the great principles of responsible government obtain, heads of departments hold seats in both branches of the Legislature. But there is an insurmountable difference between what is done in those important sections of our empire, and what is proposed to be done here. There a head of department or under-secretary, holding a seat in the popular branch, is compelled by law to resign his seat in Parliament on the acceptance of an office, and go to the country for re-election. The British people are so jealous of the purity and independence of Parliament, that they will not permit the Crown to fill the Parliament with its salaried ministers, or it may be creatures, except the appointment of the Crown is ratified by the vote of a constituency. Here, however, it is proposed to perpetuate and establish a thoroughly anti-British principle. It is proposed to put a salaried officer in our Assembly, who does not hold his office by consent of the people, but by the irresponsible appointment of the representative of the Crown. What would the British people in the Mother Country think of Her Majesty's attempting to stuff Parliament with salaried officers, whose salaries they would draw whether the British people liked it or not? Votes on any subject could be had of such paid creatures. Human nature is the same here as there; and it is the dangerous anti-British tendency of the principles involved in the ambitious designs of Mr. Young that every honest and independent elector has to confront and put down once and forever. The interests of the colony will never be as well served by an irresponsible salaried Colonial Secretary, as it would be by men who have no pay except the applause of their constituents for having faithfully done their duty. We might name a merchant in this town who would combine all the parliamentary elements necessary to carry on the work of parliament vigorously—be ready to give every information when asked; yet possess the confidence and support of parliament and the country. We shall pursue this subject hereafter. In the meantime our advice to the electors is to set their faces as a flint against the anti-British principle of an irresponsible Colonial Secretary or Surveyor General in the Assembly.

COLONIAL LAWYERS.

How sweetly and how glibly Mr. Young's organ chats about the intention of Mr. Young to bring in a bill to throw open the profession of the law to colonial barristers and attorneys! What a noble effort of memory on his part! For four or five years particularly he never recollect that colonial lawyers had rights in this country. They have been compelled to leave the colony; to seek other occupations than their noble profession. But the advent of Mr. Young as a candidate for the Assembly is to be like the gracious acts of a newly crowned monarch.

He promises to believe hereafter that Australians and British Americans are British subjects. How we admire the promise of such a noble step of reform, even in such an obtrusive member as Mr. Young.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

MOST DESIRABLE

Suburban Property.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION

AT SALESROOM WHARF STREET,

MONDAY, July 13th,

AT 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mackerel,

English D. Cheese,

California Beans, Lard,

Isthmus Butter,

Chartres Coffee,

Ground Coffee in tins,

Black Tea,

Gummic Bags,

Cherry Cordial,

S. I. Sugar,

Assorted Spices,

S. G. Starch,

Coal Oil,

Worcestershire Sauce, in pints and quarts,

—ALSO—

A VERY FINE INVOICE OF

Meerschaum, Immitiation Meerschaum and Briar Root Pipes,

—ALSO—

Table Cloths:

Hosiery,

Cutlery,

Tin Ware,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

—AND—

A superior Bagatelle Board, complete.

1/2 Chronicle Copy.

To the Electors

—OR—

LAKE DISTRICT.

—NO FICITION, BUT TRUTH.

It is customary to speak of many remedies of

the day in a light and frivolous manner, and this may answer where the case to be cured is of a

trifling character, and the remedy pre-

sented simple. But when we are called to

prescribe for diseases endured only with excrucia-

ting pain, whose termination is often fatal, we leave

jeesting, and proceed with earnestness to utter facts

that will perhaps rescue a fellow being from a bed

of sickness or the grave. It is thus that we would

introduce to our readers SOWILL'S BLOOD AND

LIVER SYRUP, and state that for the cure of

humors there is nothing in the world can equal this

popular and extensively used medicine. Sold by

all Druggists. REDINGTON & CO. Agents, 476

and 48 Front street, San Francisco.

JY11 Im 2p daw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

MOST DESIRABLE

Suburban Property.

Messrs. Franklin

Will offer by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

MONDAY, 13th July,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON,

Thirty-two Plots of Land,

Of from 1 to 2 Acres each.

Situated on the Continuation of

DOUGLAS STREET,

—AND ON—

TOPAZE AVENUE,

Near to Mr. Finlayson's and Works'

Property, and only one-half mile

from the City.

From its proximity to the water frontage and

beautiful position of the city, and the pleasing char-

acter of the late day residences, the attention of

parties seeking Suburban Property is particularly

invited to this Sale.

TERMS.—One-fourth cash; one-fourth 2d Jany,

1864; one-fourth 2d January, 1865; and one-fourth

2d January, 1866, with interest at the rate of twelve

per cent. per annum.

—ALSO—

THE SELECTED INVOICE OF

Meerschaum, Immitiation

and Briar Root Pipes,

—ALSO—

Table Cloths:

Hosiery,

Cutlery,

Tin Ware,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

—AND—

A superior Bagatelle Board, complete.

JY11 Chronicle Copy.

To the Electors

—OR—

LAKE DISTRICT.

—NO FICITION, BUT TRUTH.

It is customary to speak of many remedies of

the day in a light and frivolous manner, and this

may answer where the case to be cured is of a

trifling character, and the remedy pre-

sented simple. But when we are called to

prescribe for diseases endured only with excrucia-

ting pain, whose termination is often fatal, we leave

jeesting, and proceed with earnestness to utter facts

that will perhaps rescue a fellow being from a bed

of sickness or the grave. It is thus that we would

introduce to our readers SOWILL'S BLOOD AND

LIVER SYRUP, and state that for the cure of

humors there is nothing in the world can equal this

popular and extensively used medicine. Sold by

all Druggists. REDINGTON & CO. Agents, 476

and 48 Front street, San Francisco.

JY11 Im 2p daw

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

THE SHIP "RISING SUN,"

Captain Mrs. McMillan, 821 tons

gross, 500 net, English built

Alberd, and about the best vessel

offering an eligible opportunity to passengers for

the passage of passage and further particulars

apply to the Captain on board, or the Agents,

MESSRS. JANION, GREEN & RHODES,

Street.

JY11

DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Will accomplish this desirable revolution in the

system, regaining the lost energy, vivacity,

and health, and giving a new lease of life to

the system, regaining the lost energy, vivacity,

and health, and giving a new lease of life to

the system, regaining the lost energy, vivacity,

and health, and giving a new lease of life to

the system, regaining the lost energy, vivacity,

and health, and giving a new lease of life to

the system, regaining the lost energy, vivacity,

and health, and giving a new lease of life to

the system, regaining the lost energy, vivacity,

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Saturday Morning, July 11, 1853.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. A. McCREA will sell at 11 a. m. in salesroom, Tea, Tobacco, Beans, Sugar, Shirts, Drawers, Regatta Shirts, Paints, Rice, Sheetings, Cottons, Gaiters, etc., etc.

A MELANCHOLY DIARY.

Overland Journey from Canada to Cariboo.

Ultimate Fate of Three out of Five of the Travelers.

From Mr. Gilbert Rennie, one of the two survivors out of the party of five who left London, C. W., in May last, by the overland route, via Red River and Leather Pass, for Cariboo, and whose hardships and privations were partially recorded in the BRITISH CONGRESS of March 21st and April 6th, we have the following additional particulars of the perilous journey and the disasters which befell the party:

The party, which was composed of John Helestone, John R. Wright, William Thomas, and Gilbert Rennie, the two former Englishmen and the three latter Canadians, left London, C. W., on the 15th May, 1852, and went to Red River by way of St. Paul; thence up the Mississippi to St. Cloud. They then took the stage route to Georgetown, on the east side of Red River. Leaving that place they traveled to St. Joseph, in Deschutes Territory, by the east trail through the prairie, and thence on to Pembina and Fort Garry, which they reached on the 7th of July. Here they found all the crops usually grown in Canada, in a most flourishing condition, and fully as far advanced as in that province at the same time of the year. Leaving Fort Garry their route lay for Port Ellice, Touchwood Hill House, Fort Carlton, Fort Pitts, and Fort Edmonton, where, as they arrived August 27th, while they remained here, which was only two days, the Fort was visited by Governor Dallas, accompanied by Mr. Christie with a train of attendants. He was received with a salute of twenty-one guns, but the most difficult task in entertaining his party, as the Fort was out of provisions; some were, however, soon borrowed for the occasion from Pere Le Comte, the Catholic missionary there, who had just returned from Red River. A small breadth of wheat was growing at the Fort, and looked remarkably well; it was about ready for harvesting. The field upon which it was grown had been cropped for thirteen years. When Mr. Rennie's party left the Fort, Love party were prospecting on the North Saskatchewan, about a mile above Edmonton. They had no gun, and were at the hands. The gold was found in bunch diggings. Reports had been received at that place of diggings on Peace River. The next mission was St. Albert, on Sturgeon River, 9 miles from Edmonton; thence to St. Ann and the Mission on the Lake of that name, where a great deal of fishing is carried on. Farming operations are conducted here with success; wheat is difficult to raise, but barley and potatoes thrive well. The weather there was open and pleasant. Reached Pembina River about the middle of September. Beds of anadromous coal running along both sides of the river bank were found here; in some places they were from 30 to 40 feet high. It was used for cooking, purposes, and burned beautifully, making a strong fire with a white smoke.

CROSSED the swampy region of the McDonald, forded the river and reached the Astabasea, which is a large deep stream as large as the Fraser at New Westminster. Crossed on a raft about a day and a half above Jasper House in order to avoid a second river on the other side. The morning they left snow fell to the depth of 6 inches. Followed the mountain pass crossing the Miette River a great many times, and the "Great Divide" for about 100 miles. Found the snow at this station: the weather was very fine and black flies caused great annoyance. Were detained 11 days making a canoe and drying meat. The weather was so mild that some of the meat spoiled before it could be dried. Left on the 15th October, and commenced the descent of the Fraser in two canoes lashed together, which the guides recommended as the safest plan to avoid upsetting. Did not prospect any where as the season was too far advanced. The chief difficulty incurred was in a canoe several days after they started, when they had to make a portage, the day before, and continually running rapids until 29th October, when their troubles truly commenced. The large canoe while running a swift rapid from 8 to 10 miles long (about 100 miles above Fort George) struck on a sunken rock. The gun was found in bunch diggings. Reports had been received at that place of diggings on Peace River. The next mission was St. Albert, on Sturgeon River, 9 miles from Edmonton; thence to St. Ann and the Mission on the Lake of that name, where a great deal of fishing is carried on. Farming operations are conducted here with success; wheat is difficult to raise, but barley and potatoes thrive well. The weather there was open and pleasant. Reached Pembina River about the middle of September. Beds of anadromous coal running along both sides of the river bank were found here; in some places they were from 30 to 40 feet high. It was used for cooking, purposes, and burned beautifully, making a strong fire with a white smoke.

CROSSED the swampy region of the McDonald, forded the river and reached the Astabasea, which is a large deep stream as large as the Fraser at New Westminster. Crossed on a raft about a day and a half above Jasper House in order to avoid a second river on the other side. The morning they left snow fell to the depth of 6 inches. Followed the mountain pass crossing the Miette River a great many times, and the "Great Divide" for about 100 miles. Found the snow at this station: the weather was very fine and black flies caused great annoyance. Were detained 11 days making a canoe and drying meat. The weather was so mild that some of the meat spoiled before it could be dried. Left on the 15th October, and commenced the descent of the Fraser in two canoes lashed together, which the guides recommended as the safest plan to avoid upsetting. Did not prospect any where as the season was too far advanced. The chief difficulty incurred was in a canoe several days after they started, when they had to make a portage, the day before, and continually running rapids until 29th October, when their troubles truly commenced. The large canoe while running a swift rapid from 8 to 10 miles long (about 100 miles above Fort George) struck on a sunken rock. The gun was found in bunch diggings. Reports had been received at that place of diggings on Peace River. The next mission was St. Albert, on Sturgeon River, 9 miles from Edmonton; thence to St. Ann and the Mission on the Lake of that name, where a great deal of fishing is carried on. Farming operations are conducted here with success; wheat is difficult to raise, but barley and potatoes thrive well. The weather there was open and pleasant. Reached Pembina River about the middle of September. Beds of anadromous coal running along both sides of the river bank were found here; in some places they were from 30 to 40 feet high. It was used for cooking, purposes, and burned beautifully, making a strong fire with a white smoke.

RE-REGISTRATION.—The admitters of the Colonial Secretary were busy yesterday circulating a requisition to bring him out as they did not get enough signatures the previous day. The attempt will be made to get a large number of persons to sign it whether they vote for him or not. If they will bring the document to us we will sign it as we desire to see the gentleman fairly before the public so that he can be honorably elected to stay at home. For it is ambitious to test the popularity of the government, he will have a convincing proof enough when the poll is closed.

LAND SALE.—On Monday at noon Messrs. Franklin will submit to public competition at their auction rooms, on liberal terms, valuable suburban property consisting of 32 plots of one and two acres each, situated on the continuation of Douglas street and Telephone Avenue near the properties of Messrs. Findlay and Work.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—Many enquiries have been made whether Mr. DeCosmo will stand as a candidate at the coming election. In reply, let us state that he will come forward as a candidate to represent the Fraser in two canoes lashed together, which the guides recommended as the safest plan to avoid upsetting. Did not prospect any where as the season was too far advanced. The chief difficulty incurred was in a canoe several days after they started, when they had to make a portage, the day before, and continually running rapids until 29th October, when their troubles truly commenced. The large canoe while running a swift rapid from 8 to 10 miles long (about 100 miles above Fort George) struck on a sunken rock. The gun was found in bunch diggings. Reports had been received at that place of diggings on Peace River. The next mission was St. Albert, on Sturgeon River, 9 miles from Edmonton; thence to St. Ann and the Mission on the Lake of that name, where a great deal of fishing is carried on. Farming operations are conducted here with success; wheat is difficult to raise, but barley and potatoes thrive well. The weather there was open and pleasant. Reached Pembina River about the middle of September. Beds of anadromous coal running along both sides of the river bank were found here; in some places they were from 30 to 40 feet high. It was used for cooking, purposes, and burned beautifully, making a strong fire with a white smoke.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—Many enquiries have been made whether Mr. DeCosmo will stand as a candidate at the coming election. In reply, let us state that he will come forward as a candidate to represent the Fraser in two canoes lashed together, which the guides recommended as the safest plan to avoid upsetting. Did not prospect any where as the season was too far advanced. The chief difficulty incurred was in a canoe several days after they started, when they had to make a portage, the day before, and continually running rapids until 29th October, when their troubles truly commenced. The large canoe while running a swift rapid from 8 to 10 miles long (about 100 miles above Fort George) struck on a sunken rock. The gun was found in bunch diggings. Reports had been received at that place of diggings on Peace River. The next mission was St. Albert, on Sturgeon River, 9 miles from Edmonton; thence to St. Ann and the Mission on the Lake of that name, where a great deal of fishing is carried on. Farming operations are conducted here with success; wheat is difficult to raise, but barley and potatoes thrive well. The weather there was open and pleasant. Reached Pembina River about the middle of September. Beds of anadromous coal running along both sides of the river bank were found here; in some places they were from 30 to 40 feet high. It was used for cooking, purposes, and burned beautifully, making a strong fire with a white smoke.

STICKIN.—We extract the following from private letters just received in town from correspondents at Shakespeare:

J. MCNORMACK TO MR. R. COHEN.—Take it altogether the winters here are too long for a white man to live in. We have had about 14 feet of snow fall here through the winter. Every person intending to mine has gone to the upper country and into the canon, a month of six weeks back, and some others have gone to the head waters of the Stickin, with the Chilcotin Indians packing their gun for us. We have not heard from them since they left. They have made some good gains in the canon, due to the falls, that will pay about 20 cents to the bucket. It appears that the for her they got up in the canon the better it pays, and the easier the gold.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

ON THE 4th November the whole of the party again got into the canon to proceed down the river, but it was found impracticable on account of the fog, and they returned back to the camp, having secured the canoe.

After consulting together all parties agreed that Wm. and Gilbert Rennie should proceed to Fort George, which they thought was not more than 5 days journey there and back; and accordingly on the morning of the 5th the two brothers started out with one meal and a half each, and a few different 10 days provisions with the other three. On the next day snow fell heavily and continued for several days, having in the meantime succeeded in making a bridge, and getting the canoe off the rock.

